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possibility of infection through the mother. It would be easy to overlook a small focus of infection in the lungs, genital tract, or elsewhere.

Dr. Friedmann has used for this purpose healthy rabbits, and has injected into the vagina of the female, immediately after copulation, a few drops of a virulent culture of tubercle bacilli, which are suspended in a slightly alkaline salt solution. After the lapse of six days, before the appearance of the first signs of placental formation, the rabbit was killed, and the embryo with the adjoining part of the uterus was placed in absolute alcohol, and finally imbedded in paraffin. Very fine transverse sections were then made perpendicular to the long axis of the uterus. The specimen was then stained according to Ehrlich's method, the tubercle bacilli assuming a beautiful rose-red color, while the tissues remained blue. The bacilli were for the most part found within the cells lining the embryo, though some were found in the coagulated fluid within the embryo, and others in the zona pelucida. Dr. Friedmann succeeded in finding the bacilli in 48 different places, which would tend to eliminate the chance of accidental occurrence or error of observation.

The organs of the mother were next examined and found healthy. No bacilli were found in the mucous membrane of the uterus, and only in 2 cases were they observed in the cavity of the uterus, and then situated near the embryo.

These experiments of Dr. Friedmann correspond to the well-known clinical fact in regard to syphilis—that a child can inherit the disease from the father without the mother becoming infected.

The further course of development of the embryo with the contained tubercle bacilli will be carefully studied by Dr. Friedmann, and will be published as soon as his investigations are concluded.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Friedmann I was permitted to see the beautiful preparations which he has made, and must say that they are most convincing.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Berlin—Plague reported introduced into Australia from South Africa.

[Clipping from Berliner Tageblatt, March 4, 1901. Sent by Passed Assistant Surgeon Green.]

BERLIN, GERMANY, *March 5, 1901.*

The plague has now been introduced from South Africa into Australia. According to a telegram from Sydney, a case of plague with fatal termination occurred on board a ship which has arrived in that port for the purpose of embarking fresh Australian troops. Furthermore in the vicinity of Brisbane 2 cases of plague have occurred.

In Cape Colony the plague continues to spread. Yesterday and the day before yesterday 11 new cases were reported. One of the patients is a European woman. The dead bodies of 5 colored people have been found.